based on cereals, and to a lesser extent on dairy produce (cheese). Originally the settlers were given individual farms; only in exceptional cases, were large "collective farms" founded, jointly owned and cultivated by a group of settlers, or *artels*—co-operative farms—of which the fields are cultivated in common, while the farmsteads with their stock and gardens are owned and worked by the individual settlers. In 1929 the Government tried to "collectivize'' the Jewish farms, but met with strong opposition; they were able to carry out their programme only to a very limited extent, and then almost always in the milder form of *artels.*

In 1924 the Russian Government decided, during the following ten years, to settle each year 10,000 Jewish families in agriculture. The President of the Soviet Union, Kalinin, declared that this colonization of 100,000 Jewish families would be the most effective means for preserving the Russian Jews as a nation. But during the next four years the Russian Government were only able to find land for 15,000 Jewish families, and in 1929 put forward a reduced programme, providing for the settling of another 15,000 Jewish families in the Ukraine and the Crimea during the years 1930-1934. But even of this reduced programme only a small part seems to have been carried out,

because, apart from the shortage of land, intending settlers are coming forward in diminishing numbers. The industrial Five Years Plan of 1929 has created a great demand for industrial labour, and given a chance to the Jews in the towns to find employment in industry; it has eyen caused Jewish settlers to leave the colonies, where their economic position had been rendered unsatisfactory by several bad harvests and other difficulties. The colonies lost about one-fourth of their personnel; and only about one-fifth of the new settlements in the Ukraine, planned for 1931, and in the Crimea one-half, could be established owing to the lack of applicants. At the end of 1932 the number of Jewish families